

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
GMA ACCESSORIES, INC.,

Plaintiff,

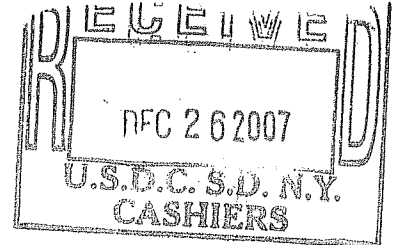
07 CV 11527

COMPLAINT

- against -

QUIKSILVER, INC.,

Defendant.
-----X



Plaintiff, GMA Accessories, Inc., (hereinafter "GMA"), brings this complaint against Defendant QUIKSILVER, INC., alleging upon information and belief as follows:

NATURE OF THE CASE

This is a claim for infringement of the trademark CHARLOTTE which is registered to plaintiff in several classes including class 25 for "clothing, footwear and headgear." Defendant owns the registered trademark DEFENDANT. Without permission from plaintiff, Defendant and its customers are using the plaintiff's CHARLOTTE mark along with Defendant's mark ROXY to identify clothing and headgear, misleading consumers into believing that both ROXY and CHARLOTTE brands belong to Defendant.

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, GMA ACCESSORIES, INC. (hereinafter referred to as "GMA"), is a corporation, duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with a place of business at 1 East 33rd Street, New York, New York.
2. GMA does business as "Capelli".
3. Defendant QUIKSILVER, INC. (hereinafter referred to as "QUIKSILVER") is a

corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principle place of business located at 15202 Graham Street, Huntington Beach, California 92649.

4. Defendant and its customers, with full knowledge and consent of Defendant, are using CHARLOTTE to display, market, distribute, sell, and/or offer for sale merchandise to the public.
5. Defendant has in the past displayed, marketed, distributed, sold, and/or offered for sale merchandise in connection with the CHARLOTTE mark (hereinafter “past infringing items”).
6. Defendant uses and has used the website www.roxy.com to further infringe upon the CHARLOTTE mark.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. This is an action for unfair competition, federal trademark infringement, federal and state dilution, and common law infringement pursuant to the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1121 and 28 U.S.C. Sections 1331, 1338(a) and (b). The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the common law trademark infringement and unfair competition claim and the trademark dilution claim under the laws of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1367.
8. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1391 (b), and (c) and Sec. 1400 (a).

FACTS

9. Each of the CHARLOTTE federal registrations owned by GMA pre-date the first use of the CHARLOTTE mark by Defendant.

10. Under Section 33(b) of the Lanham Act, registration of an incontestable mark is conclusive evidence of the ownership of the mark, the validity of the mark and the exclusive right of the owner to use the mark in commerce.
11. Since 1999, GMA has been and is now the title owner of Registration # 2,216,405 for the mark CHARLOTTE in International Class 26 for hair accessories. This mark was deemed incontestable pursuant to section 15 of the Lanham Act.
12. Since 1999, GMA has been and is now the title owner of Registration # 2,217,341 for the mark CHARLOTTE in International Class 18 for sacks and bags. This mark was deemed incontestable pursuant to section 15 of the Lanham Act.
13. Since 2002, GMA has been and is now the title owner of Registration # 2,535,454 for the mark CHARLOTTE in International Class 25 for “clothing, footwear and headgear.” This mark has been deemed incontestable by the United States Patent and Trademark Office pursuant to section 15 of the Lanham Act. A copy of the current title and status of the registration is annexed as **Exhibit A**.
14. Since 2002, GMA has been and is now the title owner of Registration # 2,561,025 for the mark CHARLOTTE in International Class 9 for sunglasses. This mark has been deemed incontestable by the United States Patent and Trademark Office pursuant to section 15 of the Lanham Act.
15. GMA has been and is now the title owner of Registration # 3,242,358 for the mark CHARLOTTE in International Class 22.
16. In November of 2001, GMA was assigned all rights to Registration # 1135037. Pursuant to said assignment, GMA’s use in commerce of the CHARLOTTE mark dates back to January 2, 1979. (The registrations referred to in ¶¶11-16 are respectfully referred to herein as the “GMA marks”).

17. The GMA Products consist of, among other things, clothing, headgear, bags and fashion accessories and GMA used the CHARLOTTE mark in commerce in connection with these goods before Defendant.
18. Defendant is the owner of the mark ROXY. A printout from the United States Patent and Trademark Office's website is annexed as **Exhibit B**.
19. Defendant was aware or should have been aware of the GMA marks before it began using CHARLOTTE to identify its headgear and clothing.
20. Defendant and numerous online stores are co-infringers and acting in concert to infringe CHARLOTTE.
21. Defendant and those acting in concert with it continue to use the mark CHARLOTTE alone and/or in conjunction with generic or descriptive terms and/or the ROXY brand to identify headgear and clothing.
22. Defendant, along with its customers and agents, are intentionally infringing and has in the past intentionally infringed upon the CHARLOTTE mark.
23. Defendant and its co-infringers are infringing in bad faith.
24. After Defendant and those acting in concert with it became aware of GMA's registration to the mark CHARLOTTE, they continued to use the mark to advertise, promote, display or sell headgear and clothing.
25. Defendant commenced use of the CHARLOTTE mark no earlier than 2006.
26. The CHARLOTTE mark is inherently distinctive as to GMA's clothing and headgear.
27. GMA's use of CHARLOTTE has substantial secondary meaning in the marketplace.
28. The use of the word CHARLOTTE in connection with GMA's clothing and headgear and related products is arbitrary and strong.
29. Since at least 2006, Defendant has used the CHARLOTTE mark as described herein.

30. Since at least 2006, Defendant has sold an infringing line of “CHARLOTTE” headgear and clothing. A representative copy of advertisements is annexed as **Exhibit C**.
31. Defendant and its customers were aware or should have been aware of the GMA marks before they began using CHARLOTTE to identify their headgear and clothing, namely hats and hoodies.
32. Defendant and its customers have used the mark CHARLOTTE alone and/or in conjunction with generic or descriptive terms to identify headgear and clothing.
33. Defendant and its customers have in the past intentionally infringed and are now intentionally infringing upon the CHARLOTTE mark.
34. A search of the United States Patent and Trademark Office list of registered marks would have revealed that GMA was the owner of the mark CHARLOTTE with respect to headgear and clothing and Defendant infringed and is infringing in bad faith along with its customers.
35. Prior to using the CHARLOTTE mark, Defendant and its customers failed to conduct a trademark search.
36. Defendant received cease and desist letters in August 2007 and October 2007. A copy of the letters is annexed hereto as **Exhibit D**. Defendant and its customers did not stop their infringement.
37. On September 26, 2007, Defendant requested that plaintiff provide to it proof of its use in commerce of CHARLOTTE on hats. While plaintiff explained that its incontestable registration is conclusive evidence of its use and its exclusive right to use the mark, to facilitate an out of court settlement, GMA complied with the request. A copy of GMA’s October 16, 2007 letter with enclosure is annexed as **Exhibit E**.

38. Defendant received a final warning letter in November 2007. A copy of the letter is annexed hereto as **Exhibit F**.

39. The goods that Defendant and its customers advertises, promotes, sells, or offers for sale in connection with the CHARLOTTE mark are products closely related to those for which GMA owns registered trademarks and are in the same Class for which GMA owns a trademark registration to the mark CHARLOTTE.

40. The Defendant's goods mentioned in paragraph 30 are in Class 25.

41. Since at least 2006, Defendant and its customers have used the CHARLOTTE mark as described herein and Defendant and its customers are co-infringers and acting in concert in the scheme to infringe as set forth herein.

42. Since at least 2006, Defendant has sold an infringing line of headgear and clothing which infringement was furthered and enhanced by Defendant's distribution of these infringing items, advertised, promoted, marketed or displayed in connection with the CHARLOTTE mark to Defendant's customers, who in turn peddled, displayed, marketed, offered for sale and sold the infringing goods at the retail level to the general public in connection with the CHARLOTTE mark.

43. GMA has priority over Defendant in the CHARLOTTE mark for headgear and clothing.

COUNT I – TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT (FEDERAL)

44. GMA repeats and realleges the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 43 as if fully set forth herein.

45. Long after the adoption and use by GMA of the CHARLOTTE Trademark, and with at least constructive notice of the registration of the GMA Trademarks, Defendant has

and continues to knowingly and intentionally use reproductions, copies or colorable imitations of the CHARLOTTE Trademark to market, promote, identify design, manufacture, sell and distribute its products.

46. Defendant has been offering for sale products using a confusingly similar name, e.g., CHARLOTTE.

47. Defendant, by its acts as aforesaid, has taken advantage of the creativity of GMA in coining the CHARLOTTE mark, of the good will developed by GMA in the mark CHARLOTTE, and the advertisements for CHARLOTTE.

48. Defendant's use of GMA's word mark results in confusion as to sponsorship, association, source and origin of GMA and Defendant's products.

49. Having adopted and used the CHARLOTTE mark after GMA, Defendant and their co-infringers are junior users of the mark.

50. Defendant continues to inject its products into commerce with the express intent of profiting from GMA's valuable registered trademarks and Defendant's customers are acting in concert with Defendant.

51. The acts of Defendant complained of herein have been without the authorization or consent of GMA.

52. Defendant's acts alone and via its customers have caused and will continue to cause irreparable harm and injury to GMA.

53. The activities of Defendant, complained of herein, constitute infringement of the GMA Trademarks in violation of Sections 35 and 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. Sections 1114(1) and 1125(a).

COUNT II – VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK ANTI-DILUTION STATUTE

54. As a cause of action and ground for relief, GMA alleges that Defendant is engaged in deceptive trade practices in violation of the New York Anti-Dilution Statute, and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 53 as if fully set forth herein.

55. Section 360-1 of the New York General Business Law provides: “Likelihood of injury to business or of dilution of the distinctive quality of a mark or trade name shall be a ground for injunctive relief in cases of infringement of a mark... or in cases of unfair competition, notwithstanding the absence of competition between the parties or the absence of confusion as to the source of goods or services.” N.Y. Gen.Bus. Law sec. 360-1.

56. Defendant has engaged in trademark infringement and unfair competition by manufacturing, marketing, selling and/or offering for sale products using the same or similar CHARLOTTE word mark and upon information and belief continues to fill purchase orders using the word CHARLOTTE and/or the style names listed in paragraph 43.

57. Defendant has engaged in, and continues to engage in, trademark infringement and unfair competition by causing a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval or certification of GMA’s products.

58. Defendant has engaged in, and continues to engage in, trademark infringement and unfair competition by causing a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection or association of GMA’s products with Defendant’s products.

59. GMA has not consented to any sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection with Defendant’s products.

60. GMA has been irreparably damaged, and will continue to be damaged by Defendant's trademark infringement and unfair trade practices and is entitled to injunctive relief, pursuant to N.Y.Gen.Bus.Law 360-1.

COUNT III – UNFAIR COMPETITION UNDER NEW YORK'S COMMON LAW

61. As a cause of action and ground for relief, GMA alleges that Defendant is engaged in acts of trademark infringement, unfair competition and misappropriation in violation of the common law of the state of New York and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 60 as if fully set forth herein.

62. Defendant has infringed GMA's trademarks and continues to do so, by manufacturing, marketing and/or selling products that infringe the CHARLOTTE trademark.

63. Defendant's acts constitute deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or the concealment, suppression or omission of a material fact.

64. Upon information and belief, Defendant intends that others rely upon these unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive trade practices.

65. Defendant's deceptive business practices involve conduct addressed to the market generally and implicate consumer protection concerns because the deceptive practices have caused and continue to cause injury to consumers. Unless Defendant's acts are restrained by this Court, Defendant's deceptive business practices will continue and the public will continue to suffer great and irreparable injury.

66. Defendant's acts are likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to affiliation, connection, or association with GMA, or origin, sponsorship, or affiliation of GMA's products by Defendant.

67. Defendant's acts have harmed GMA's reputation and have severely damaged GMA's goodwill.

68. Upon information and belief, Defendant's acts are an attempt to deceive the public. The public is likely to be confused as to the source and origin of GMA's products.

69. Defendant has misappropriated GMA's trade name, and upon information and belief continue to do so, by selling products that are ordered under a mark that is confusingly similar to GMA's line of "CHARLOTTE" products.

70. Defendant's trade name infringement is in violation of the common law of New York.

71. Defendant's aforesaid acts constitute infringement, tarnishment, dilution, misappropriation, and misuse of GMA's trademark, unfair competition, palming-off and passing-off against GMA, and unjust enrichment by Defendant, all in violation of GMA's rights under the common law of New York.

72. Defendant's aforesaid acts are likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to affiliation, connection, or association with GMA, or origin, sponsorship, or affiliation of GMA's products by Defendant.

73. The public is likely to be confused as to the source, origin, sponsorship, approval or certification of the parties' products.

74. Upon information and belief, Defendant's actions have been willful and deliberate.

75. GMA has suffered, and continues to suffer, substantial and irreparable injury as a result of Defendant's deceptive business practices and therefore GMA is entitled to injunctive relief under New York Common Law.

COUNT IV – IMPORTATION OF INFRINGING GOODS (FEDERAL)

76. GMA repeats and realleges the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 75 as if fully set forth herein.

77. Upon information and belief, Defendant has imported and continues to import infringing goods into the United States in violation of 15 U.S.C. Section 1125(b).

78. Defendant's acts are also prohibited by 15 U.S.C. Section 1124.

79. The activities of Defendant, complained of herein, constitute willful and intentional infringement of the GMA Trademarks in violation of 15 U.S.C. Section 1125(b) and 15 U.S.C. Section 1124.

WHEREFORE, the plaintiff, GMA ACCESSORIES, INC., prays:

A. That this Court adjudge that Defendant has infringed, counterfeited, tarnished and diluted GMA's CHARLOTTE trademark, competed unfairly, engaged in deceptive trade and business practices, and committed consumer fraud as set forth in GMA's counterclaims, in violation of GMA's rights under New York Law as well as the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1114, 1116, 1124 and 1125.

B. That Defendant and all owners, suppliers, distributors, sales companies, sales representatives, salespersons, representatives, printers, officers, directors, agents, servants, employees, affiliates, attorneys, successors, and assigns, and all persons in active concert or participation therewith, including but not limited to their distributors and retailers, be preliminarily and permanently enjoined and restrained from (1) reproducing, copying, displaying, the word mark CHARLOTTE or any mark similar to, or substantially indistinguishable therefrom, and (2) advertising, promoting, importing, selling, marketing, offering for sale or otherwise distributing their infringing products in connection with the word mark CHARLOTTE or any mark similar to, or substantially indistinguishable therefrom, and (3) holding themselves out as, or otherwise representing

themselves to be, the owners of, or otherwise authorized to use, the “CHARLOTTE” Trademark or (4) from in any other way infringing GMA’s “CHARLOTTE” word mark or (5) effecting assignments or transfers, forming new entities or associations or utilizing any other means or devices for the purpose of circumventing or otherwise avoiding the prohibitions set forth in numbers (1) through (4) hereof.

C. That Defendant be required to deliver up for destruction all products, brochures, signs, packaging, labels, promotional materials, advertisements, prints, catalogues, wrappers, receptacles, and other written or printed materials that bear the “CHARLOTTE” word mark, and any plates, molds, and other materials for making such infringing products.

D. That Defendant be directed to file with this Court and to serve upon GMA within three (3) days after service of the injunction issued in this action, a written report under oath, setting forth in detail the manner of compliance with paragraphs C and D, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1116(a).

E. That GMA recover Defendant’s profits arising from its acts of trademark infringement, trademark dilution, false designation of origin, dilution, tarnishment, false description or representation, unfair competition, deceptive trade and business practices, and consumer fraud pursuant to both New York law and 15 U.S.C. 1117(a).

F. That the Court treble such damages as awarded pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1117(b).

G. That GMA recover pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on each and every award.

I. That GMA recover its reasonable attorney fees incurred in this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C 1117(a).

J. That GMA have and recover its taxable costs and disbursements incurred in this action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1117(a).

K. That GMA have such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

L. That GMA at its option be awarded statutory damages of \$1 million in lieu of actual damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 1117(c).

Dated: New York, New York
December 20, 2007

Respectfully Submitted,

THE BOSTANY LAW FIRM

By: 

CRYSTAL S. A. SCOTT (CS 5615)

Attorney for Plaintiff GMA Accessories, Inc.

40 Wall Street, 61st Floor

New York, New York 10005

(212) 530-4400



Int. Cl.: 25

Prior U.S. Cls.: 22 and 39

Reg. No. 2,535,454

United States Patent and Trademark Office . Registered Feb. 5, 2002

TRADEMARK
PRINCIPAL REGISTER

CHARLOTTE

GMA ACCESSORIES, INC. (NEW YORK COR-
PORATION)
1 EAST 33RD STREET, 9TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10016

FIRST USE (1-15-1996) IN COMMERCE 11-15-1996.

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NOS. 221,405 AND 2,217,341.

FOR: CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND HEAD-
GEAR, NAMELY HATS, SCARVES, GLOVES AND
SOCKS, IN CLASS 25 (U.S. CLS. 22 AND 39).

SER. NO. 75-857,222, FILED 11-24-1999.

ELLIOTT ROBINSON, EXAMINING ATTORNEY



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Typed Drawing

Word Mark ROXY

Goods and Services IC 025. US 022 039. G & S: CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND HEADGEAR, NAMELY, SHIRTS, T-SHIRTS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, PAJAMAS, SWIM SUITS, SWEATSHIRTS, SWEAT PANTS, TANK TOPS, SHORTS, PANTS, JACKETS, SWEATERS, SOCKS, BELTS, WETSUITS, SKI WEAR, SNOWBOARD CLOTHING, NAMELY, SNOW PANTS, POWDER PANTS, JACKETS, SNOW BIBS, GLOVES, THERMAL WEAR, SHOES, ATHLETIC SHOES, SANDALS, SLIPPERS, BOOTS, BEACH FOOTWEAR, HATS, CAPS, AND VISORS. FIRST USE: 19920101. FIRST USE IN COMMERCE: 19920101

Mark Drawing Code (1) TYPED DRAWING

Serial Number 75612754

Filing Date December 28, 1998

Current Filing Basis 1A

Original Filing Basis 1A

Published for Opposition November 21, 2000

Registration Number 2427898

Registration Date February 13, 2001

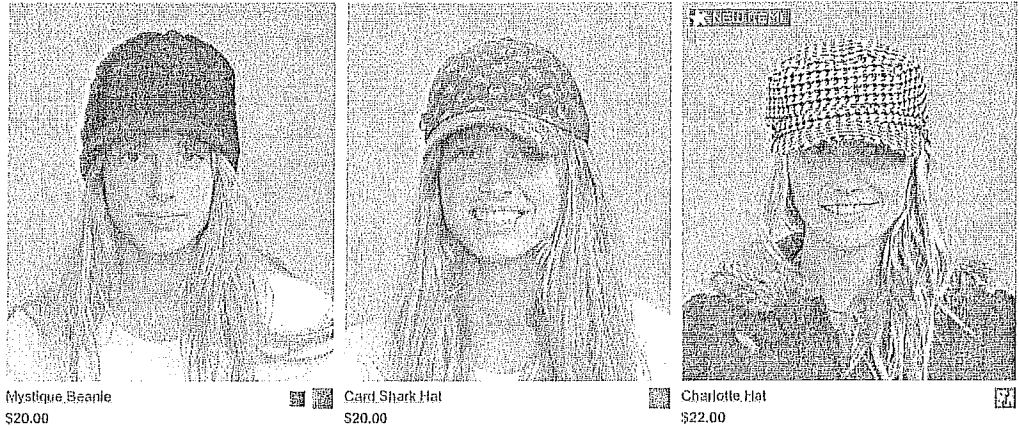
Owner (REGISTRANT) QUIKSILVER, INC. CORPORATION DELAWARE 15202 Graham Street Huntington Beach CALIFORNIA 92649

Type of Mark TRADEMARK

Register PRINCIPAL

Affidavit Text SECT 15. SECT 8 (6-YR).

Live/Dead



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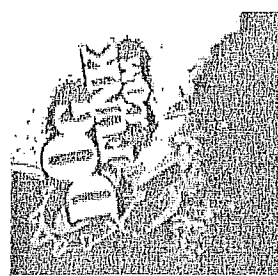
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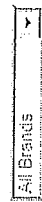
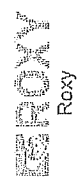
MEN'S CLOTHING

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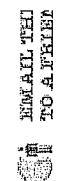
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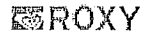
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ROXY CHARLOTTE HOODIE

Item#: RXG0104CHA

Totally over the jungle feline prints? We kinda are too, which is why we're stoked to get this houndstooth print sweatshirt, featuring a drawstring hood, zip front, contrast solid waistband and cuffs, and a front pouch pocket. Regular fit, 24" length, 80% cotton / 20% polyester.

AVAILABLE COLORS:



Was: \$58.00
Now: \$39.99

1 QTY

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Unknown Pleasures: A Cultural Biography of Roxy Music by Paul Stump (Paperback - Nov 1999)

9 Used & new from \$4.45

★★★★★ (9)

Books: See all 4 items

3.



Roxy Charlotte Women's Hooded Zip Sweatshirt - Formula One Red by Roxy

Buy new: ~~\$58.00~~ \$55.99

Apparel: See all 3 items

4.



What Makes Women Happy by Fay Weldon (Hardcover - April 1, 2007)

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★★★★★ (3)

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NEW JERSEY OFFICE

ONE GATEWAY CENTER
NEWARK, NJ 07102

August 14, 2007

UPS AIR

Bob McKnight, C.E.O.
Quiksilver, Inc.
15202 Graham Street
Huntington Beach, California 92649

Re: CHARLOTTE® Trademark Infringement

Dear Mr. McKnight:

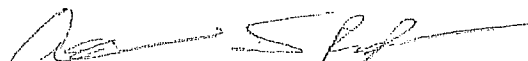
We represent GMA Accessories, Inc., the owner of the registered trademark CHARLOTTE® in various classes including headgear. A copy of the current title and status of this registration is attached. It has come to our attention that your Roxy division is marketing and selling a hat named CHARLOTTE without permission from the trademark owner.

We demand that you immediately cease and desist all use of the CHARLOTTE® brand name. Provide me with certification within 7 days of your receipt of this letter that you have stopped purchasing, selling, marketing, advertising, distributing or transferring products bearing the CHARLOTTE® mark. Within 14 days of your receipt of this letter we demand that you provide us:

- (1) a list of all items that you have purchased, advertised, and/or sold that in any way incorporate GMA's Charlotte® brand name;
- (2) the quantity sold of each; the purchase and sale price; and your remaining inventory.

If you fail to comply we will be forced to enforce the trademark owner's rights in court.

Very truly yours,


Adrienne S. Raps

Enclosure



Int. Cl.: 25

Prior U.S. Cls.: 22 and 39

Reg. No. 2,535,454

United States Patent and Trademark Office . Registered Feb. 5, 2002

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PRINCIPAL REGISTER

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ELLIOTT ROBINSON, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

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October 16, 2007

Mitch Milstein, Esq.
Quicksilver, Inc. d/b/a Roxy
General Counsel Global IP
15362 Graham Street
Huntington Beach, CA 92649

Re: CHARLOTTE® - ROXY

Dear Mr. Milstein:

Pursuant to your request, enclosed are pictures of GMA's CHARLOTTE hats as you requested. We have requested your price points and cost of goods because damages are in order, where, as here a simple trademark search would have revealed GMA's CHARLOTTE trademark in various classes including clothing, hats, footwear, handbags, and others. Under the Lanham Act, federal registration of a trademark is deemed constructive notice of the registrant's claim of ownership of their trademark. 15 U.S.C. §1072; *Toyota Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha v. Aliments Lexus Inc.*, 2004 WL 1304054 at * 8 (E.D.N.Y. 2004).

In determining a second user's intent, actual or constructive knowledge of the prior user's mark may indicate bad faith. *Paddington Corp., v. Attiki Importers & Distrib.*, 996 F.2d 577, 587 (2d Cir. 1993); *Mobil Oil Corp. v. Pegasus Petroleum Corp.*, 818 F.2d 254, 258 (2d Cir. 1987). *See also International Star v. Tommy Hilfiger*, 80 F.3d 749, 753-754 (2d Cir. 1996) (a company cannot avoid a finding of knowledge by "covering their eyes and ears").

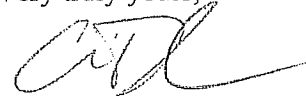
Moreover, there is recent authority authored by the Chief Judge of the Southern District which no longer requires a showing of bad faith. *Nike v. Top Brand, Co.*, 2005 WL 1654859 at * 10 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) ("a showing of bad faith or intentional misconduct" is no longer required to recover profits pursuant to the amendments of the Lanham Act).

It is also significant that "the language of the statute indicates that absent extenuating circumstances, 'federal courts are expected, and not merely authorized' to grant treble profits or damages, whichever is greater, in cases of willful infringement." *Nike, Inc. v. Top Brand Co. Ltd.*, 2005 WL 1654859 at * 10 (S.D.N.Y. 2005) *quoting Fendi S.A.S. Di Paola Fendi E Sorelle v. Cosmetic World, Ltd.*, 642 F.Supp 1143, 1147 (S.D.N.Y. 1986).

We are also cognizant of the strict scrutiny in the Second Circuit of deductions on gross revenue. In assessing profits the plaintiff is only required to prove defendant's sales because it is the defendant's burden to prove any cost or deduction claimed and it has failed to do so. *See Simon & Schuster, Inc. v. Dove Audio, Inc.*, 970 F. Supp. 279, 302 (S.D.N.Y. 1997); *New York Racing Association, Inc. v. Stroup News Agency, Corp.*, 920 F. Supp. 295, 300 (N.D.N.Y. 1996).

Please supply us your price points, cost of goods and quantity sold within 5 days so that we might have a settlement conversation before, rather than after, litigation is commenced that will be costly for both sides.

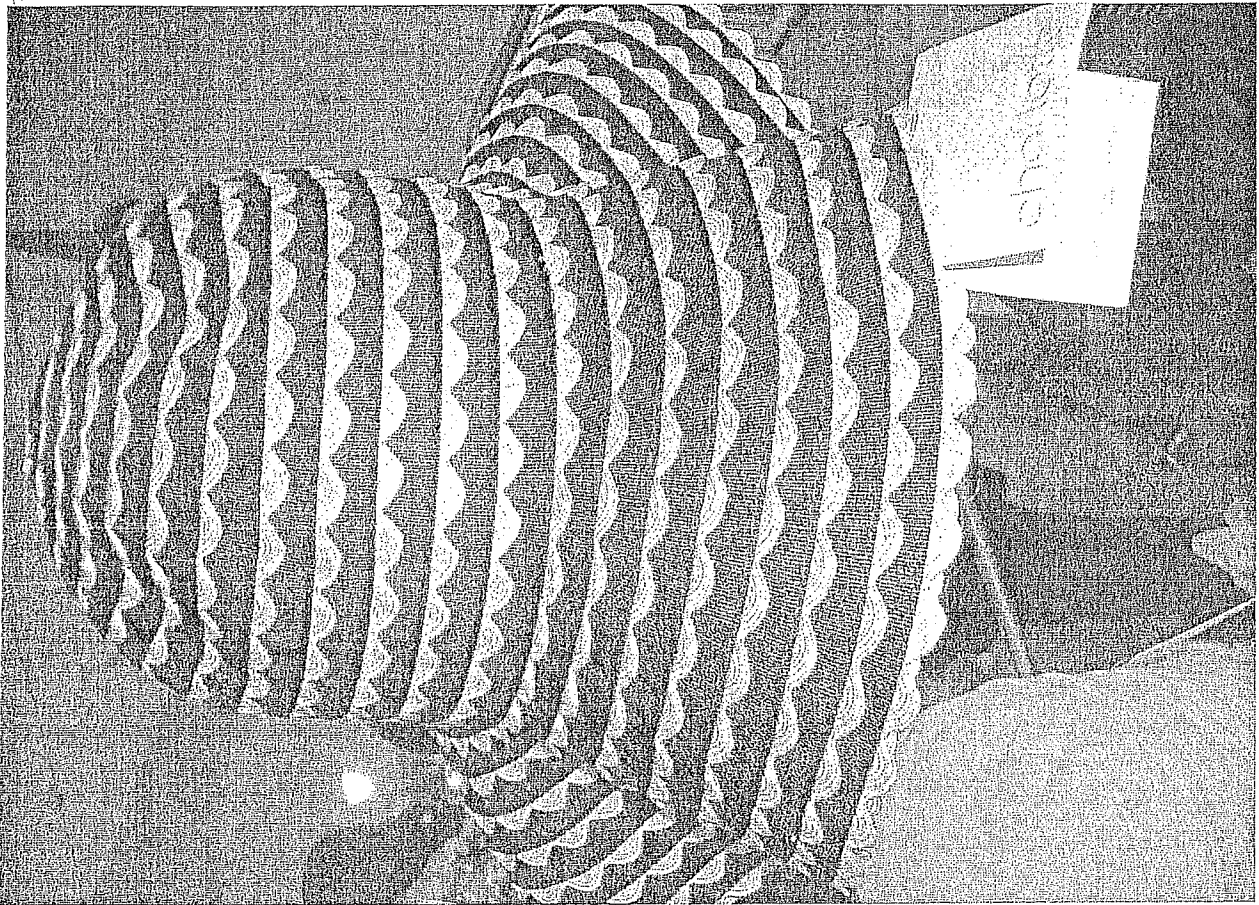
Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'ATS', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Andrew T. Sweeney



C 009870



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November 26, 2007

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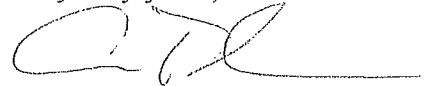
Re: CHARLOTTE® - ROXY

Dear Mr. Milstein:

Since you requested evidence of our client's use of Charlotte on hats and we supplied that to you, it is confounding why you are now asking for evidence of the use of the mark on scarves, gloves and socks. Although GMA's incontestable registration was conclusive evidence of its rights, we sent proof of use on the hats to facilitate an out of court resolution. It appears that your newest requests are not legitimate and designed to sidestep the important issues at stake here.

Please comply with our August 14, August 31, September 20 and October 16 requests for information so that we might have a settlement conversation before rather than after litigation that will be costly for both sides.

Very truly yours,



Andrew T. Sweeney